

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
OFFICE—

South side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

NOTICE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Democrat delivered by carriers throughout the city will hereafter be at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, including the Sunday paper.

Important Notice.

Owing to the increased expense of every article used in the printing business, and an advance of twenty-five per cent, on the expense of composition, we are compelled to increase the cost of the Daily Democrat.

Persons can procure any number of papers at this office at the usual rate of three dollars per hundred; postage added, if by mail.

CITY NEWS.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Monday, August 15, James Hatch, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined \$5.

Susan, slave of Mrs. Nancy Smith, assaulting Frank Ryan; fifteen stripes.

Three young men, who desire us to keep their names from the public, were drunk, and fined each \$5. Boys, don't get drunk any more if you desire to keep your names from the public.

Mrs. Glorius, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Susan Mangum and Mary Gallagher, both girls, charged with stealing cigars worth \$10; continued. Mrs. Kelly, who is an accomplice, was discharged.

Henry Harris, obtaining four barrels of eggs from Tait & Son under false pretense; condemned.

Ann Welch, drunkenness; discharge.

Henry Grashouse (m. c.), drunkenness; fined \$10.

John Whitsker, drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Harry Carter (f. b. c.), disorderly conduct; discharged.

Mary Day, charged with aiding her daughter (Annie Day) in the destruction of her child; the young mother was unable to be in court this morning; heard in part and dismissed.

Samuel Daniels (f. m. c.), presented as a suspected felon; \$300 to leave the State; went to jail.

Fire.—Between five and six o'clock last evening the fire bell pealed for the alarm of fire. The alarm proceeded from the Rio Grande, a boarding house on Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, kept by Gross & Walters. The fire originated in the upper story of the rear of the building, which is a frame, and had gained some headway before the alarm was given. The engines were promptly on the spot, and the fire was subdued before much damage was done. The loss of Gross & Walters will probably amount to one thousand dollars. The loss of Mr. Bonner, who is the owner of the property, will amount to but a few hundred dollars. We were unable to learn the amount of insurance. During the fire, Mr. William Green, a member of the Fire Department, was severely cut in the head by a piece of timber which fell from the burning building. The accident, though a serious one, will not prove fatal.

RACES.—The races at Woodlawn were very well attended yesterday. The track was in excellent condition and the sport was fine. The first race of mile heats between Bell-Chalfant and Bally was won by the latter taking the second and third heats. Bell winning the first. The following is the time: 2:42½—2:47—2:45. The second race was between Uncle Jeff, Salt River and Molly. The first heat was won by Jeff, but Salt River carried off the prize, winning the second and third heats. Time 2:34—2:33—2:54.

BARRACKS ITEMS.—There was but a small amount of business transacted at the barracks yesterday. The receipts were eighty cents from various points, ten cents from Cincinnati and two from Indianapolis. There were, in addition to the, brought to the barracks forty-nine negroes. The transfers were sixty-five convicts and one iron, and twenty-eight deserters sent off in iron, as follows: Sixteen to Nashville, eight to Lexington, three to Covington and one to Edin-

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STEAMERS.—The races at Woodlawn were very well attended yesterday. The track was in excellent condition and the sport was fine. The first race of mile heats between Bell-Chalfant and Bally was won by the latter taking the second and third heats. Bell winning the first. The following is the time: 2:42½—2:47—2:45. The second race was between Uncle Jeff, Salt River and Molly. The first heat was won by Jeff, but Salt River carried off the prize, winning the second and third heats. Time 2:34—2:33—2:54.

WHICH LOST.—Yesterday morning W. R. Higgins, of Lexington, Kentucky, went into the parlor at the Galt House, and when he came out from there he left the watch, a fine gold one, hanging up against the wall. In a short time he noticed his watch, and returning to the parlor he found it was out of the City Clerk. We were unable to learn how many there were in the party who made the attack, but the watch was not broken. The fact of what he became of the stolen gold.

DANING R. HENRY.—At an early hour of Friday morning a party of four men proceeded to the house of a General who resided some four miles from the city, and breaking at the door, demanded seven hundred dollars, which they said they had concealed in the house. The party of the house, who was the only one present, seeing that resistance to an armed crowd would be useless, went to her drawer and handed the highwaymen one hundred dollars, stating that that was all she had, but if they had called a day sooner, she would have given them a thousand dollars. They took the one hundred dollars and went away satisfied. The robbers had their foot so far that it was impossible to identify any of them.

STEAMER FIRED INTO.—A NEGRO WOUNDED.—On the 13th instant, a Negro, who had been fired into by a party of guerrillas, on Sunday night, near Rock Haven. The boy was about walking a landing at that point when she was struck by a sharp round of musketry. Several shots struck the boy, and one severely wounded a negro who was employed as a hand on the boat. The Captain thinking that rather a sharp piece to load, came out to the city. We were unable to learn how many there were in the party who made the attack, but the number was not known.

HOUSE OF REFUGE GIVEN UP.—We are at last able to announce to our readers that the House of Refuge, so long used by the military authorities as a barracks, has at last been turned over to the civil authorities, to be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended. Major Kaye yesterday received a letter from Col. Farleigh announcing the same. The Mayor at once called a meeting of the trustees, and every effort will be made to put the house in complete order.

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GUERRILLAS ON THE SHENANDOAH RIVER.—Sunday morning a party of guerrillas, said to number fifteen men, was seen on the Shenandoah River, a short distance from the city. They carried off a number of horses, but beyond that they committed no depredations. It is not known.

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Captain Burton, the traveler, speaking of Captain Speke, and other Nilot explorers, says he hopes future travelers with similar objects will not return home "with such a maximum of cry and such a minimum of wool."

Dragonetti, the celebrated performer on the double bass, used to keep a large number of children's dolls at his lodgings for his amusement. When he traveled he usually took a black one with him, which he called his wife, and he used to dance it at his carriage window when he passed through any little village.

Another proof of the growing feeling in France against capital punishment was given the other day at Amiens, where a jury returned a verdict of guilty against a man convicted of having once attempted to murder his own father, thrice attempted murder of a less unnatural degree, and of having perpetrated five incendiary fires.

Prizes are higher by a hundred per cent. in India than they ever were before. The silver rupee, worth about fifty cents, will not buy as much as twenty-five cents will in England. Articles of ladies' dress there cost five times as much as they do at home. And yet India is draining the Empire of species and keeps it all. A plethora of gold appears to be as bad as a plethora of paper.

On the 8th ultimo, William Harvey, a composer, underook for a wager of £2 to swim across the Thames, from Milbank to Lambeth, within twelve minutes, and got in the water for the purpose at 8 o'clock. The unfortunate man reached about two hundred feet from the shore, when he gave a loud shriek, and instantly sank. The poor fellow, who, it is supposed, was seized with cramp, perished.

M. Francois Victor Hugo, having dedicated to Garibaldi the 13th volume of his history of the translation of Shakespeare, has recently received from the Italian hero the following letter: "MY YOUNG FRIEND: The Victor Hugo has always a right to do what they like with my name, for they will never use it but for a good purpose. At all events, I can only accept your dedication as a vote that we make together for the liberty of our two countries, and for the alliance with that mighty people which may be one of the lights of civilization when it shall remember that it kindled the flame which you have made to shine anew, and which is now shed over Shakespeare. I shake hands with your illustrious father and yourself. G. GARIBALDI. Mons. Francis Victor Hugo, Guernsey."

An English artist, Mr. Linnett, has just returned to Rome, after a very interesting but equally hazardous excursion in the mountain districts of the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro, most infested by brigands. He was accompanied by an experienced model, well known to artists there, named Antonio, himself a mountaineer; and, although frequently in the neighborhood, and almost in sight of formidable bands, succeeded in tracking his way unhurried through the dangerous district. Mr. Linnett's journey lasted three days, including a trip to the province of Salerno, and the part of the country he found most open to brigands was the immediate neighborhood of San Germano, where the hills were tenanted by a band of about three hundred brigands, with flags and other pretensions to the honor of regular warriors.

The Right Rev. Dr. David Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land, is on his way to England, with a view of placing the resignation of his diocese in the hands of the authorities at home. In 1849, on the formation of the Bishopric of Rupert's Land, alias the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, he was nominated by Earl Grey, who was then Colonial Secretary, to be the first Bishop, and, during the fifteen years which have elapsed, has worked the vast diocese with singular energy, increasing the number of clergy, and, with the aid of friends, for example, The diocese of Rupert's Land is 270,000 square miles in extent, with a population of 200,000. The gross annual income is £70,000, of which is derived from the Colonial Bishopric Fund, and £300 from the Hudson's Bay Company.

An interesting discovery has just been made at Averingue, in a property belonging to M. Berryer. A laborer in digging brought to light a stone coffin, in the form of an angel, containing the remains of a human skeleton reduced to dust. Several articles of value were likewise in the coffin. M. Berryer, unfortunately, was not at one of the apes of the discovery. But he succeeded in recovering a large bronze bell, beautifully sculptured; the fragments of a silver basin, which was holding the stone which had been set in it (this was a part of the Lower Empire); a very large horn comb, richly ornamented; some broken glass vessels; and a coin of the realm of the Emperor Gratian. This coffin, discovered not far from a very ancient road, appears not to have been alone. M. Berryer has given orders to dig the ground all round, to discover whether it was not a burial place at the last period of Roman dominion in Gaul.

The case of Levy vs. Bartlett, heard in the Sheriff's Court, London, a few days ago, was an action to recover two pounds, value of dress, alleged to have been damaged by some paint in defendant's shop. It appeared that the plaintiff went to the shop of the defendant, a cheesemonger, and on entering he was swept against the doorway, and, as he went to the door, caused himself to be painted upon the other side. There was no written notice up that the paint was wet. His honor censured the defendant, who was bound to keep his shop so that no harm could come to his customers entering for a lawful purpose. The plea that the plaintiff's crinoline was exceedingly large was a bad plea. She might reply she was entitled to follow the prevailing fashion. If a tradesman wishes to protect himself particularly, he ought to put up a notice, "No ladies with large crinolines served in this shop." Verdict for plaintiff, with costs.

"A calculation has been made," says the Salut Public of Lyons, "which is worthy of attention. Those dresses, in fact, require upwards of 100 yards of material, and the ordinary ones, at no less than twenty millions of ladies' dresses are made every year in France, the additional quantity used is sixty millions of meters, which, taken at the average price of two francs a meter, makes a sum of one hundred and twenty millions of francs. In addition, must be mentioned two extra petticoats required for those ample dresses, and the material for which costs one hundred and twenty millions more. The steel cages must be also taken into account, and as they cannot be estimated at less than fifteen francs each, a further sum of one hundred and fifty millions must be added. These three sum together make a tribute of three hundred and ninety millions of about one-fifth of the state Budget, paid to a ridiculous and inconvenient fashion."

—Multitudes have of late been crowding to the Hippodrome, at Paris, to see Blondin, or his wife, for the fact is more than doubtful of this being the real hero of Niagara—on a rope at the height of the column of the Place de la Concorde, a man on a firelighted horse, cooks an omelet on a firelighted horse, and when fully done, places it in your oven, and when it is done, has it ready for you to eat. Be this the real Blondin (said to be at this moment delighting the Viennese in their capital), or only an aspirant after his fame, there can be no doubt of his wonderful powers in the air. It has been said that he is anxiously awaiting the permission of the Prefet of Police to have a rope suspended between the towers of Notre Dame and the Tour St. Jacques, over the Seine, in order to cook his omelet over the river, and the disposal of the empty egg-shells. The Empress, a government, is, however, far too careful of the lives of its subjects to allow so hazardous an experiment, so that the good folks of Paris must remain contented with what they have already witnessed.

Battle Incidents of Scripture.

BY THE REV. EDWARD C. JONES, A. M.

The Amalekites triumphant.—Num. xiv. 44-45.

The spies had returned to the camp of Israel, bringing a gloomy account of the impotency of the nation of Canaan, whom God designed them to extirpate. Two only of the depopulated messengers encouraged the hearts of the affrighted hosts. But rebellion and discontent are not to be put down by the dissuasive exhortations of rhetoric. The people would not be comforted or encouraged. They saw nothing before them but destruction, and bewailed the very emancipation from thralldom which but lately they had secured.

Then came the assurance from Moses that none of that mighty army of adults should ever behold the promised land; save Caleb and Joshua, and a foretelling of irreconcilable destiny, the apes, who had brought up an evil report, died in the plague before the Lord. At length of this there came a reaction of popular feeling and the men determined to venture out to attack the giant hordes of Canaan, contrary to the wish of Moses and of God. It was a sudden outbreak from cowardice to spasmodic bravery—an insane endeavor to force back the purpose of the Godhead. God had promised them Canaan, but the message of the spies had led them to mistrust that promise. They had made God a liar, and now would rashly compel Him to co-operate with their plans of sudden action.

Moses disease was the result of his joining battle with those who must certainly vanquish him, but who they would in the self-conceit of those who think that Heaven must of necessity be on the side of the heaviest force, and who forget the battle is not always with the strong. To convince them that if they attacked the Amalekites they would certainly be going outside of the circle of heavenly guardianship, Moses would not accompany them in this attack, and what was more, would not allow the holy ark, at once the symbol and the pledge of the divine protection, to be carried with them. The host of Israel went to war with the Ark.

—Prizes are higher by a hundred per cent. in India than they ever were before. The silver rupee, worth about fifty cents, will not buy as much as twenty-five cents will in England. Articles of ladies' dress there cost five times as much as they do at home. And yet India is draining the Empire of species and keeps it all. A plethora of gold appears to be as bad as a plethora of paper.

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At all events, I can only accept

your dedication as a vote that we make together for the liberty of our two countries, and for the alliance with that mighty people which may be one of the lights of civilization when it shall remember that it kindled the flame which you have made to shine anew, and which is now shed over Shakespeare. I shake hands with your illustrious father and yourself. G. GARIBALDI. Mons. Francis Victor Hugo, Guernsey."

—An English artist, Mr. Linnett, has just returned to Rome, after a very interesting but equally hazardous excursion in the mountain districts of the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro, most infested by brigands.

He was accompanied by an experienced model, well known to artists there, named Antonio, himself a mountaineer; and, although frequently in the neighborhood, and almost in sight of formidable bands, succeeded in tracking his way unhurried through the dangerous district.

They may take the Ark of the Covenant over them as they bore the ark into the ranks of the heathen, and felt that they were laborers together with God. They moved up the hill in solid column, a purely atheistic host, relying on finite power and abjuring the authority of God, and as a natural issue the heathen nations came down like an avalanche, and they were pursued to Hasmone and discomfited to a man.

To signalize this defeat the locality was called Hasmone, the word signifying utter destruction. And it was from this that ruined host has been the standing

stigma of the folly of those who proceed to war when they have the clearest indication that God is not among them. Any army, no matter how well disciplined, which moves forward to action in the face of the plainest revelations of Providence that their cause is hopeless, never can succeed. They may even take with them every symbol of the faith.

They may take the Ark of the Covenant to the color of devotion to their Satanic schemes, but that holy ark will even then refuse to be an abhor of their villainy, and prayers and songs will not alter the course of God.

—What though every physical force is brought to bear, and for a time appears to conquer, physical force cannot cope with God. The Jewish army at the brow of the hill may have, perhaps, bravely crested the rude shock of the heathen for a short space, and have thought that they would compel Jehovah to yield to their purposes; but in a moment repulse and rout and discomfiture came like toppling sea-waves to sweep their hopes away. But some may say, how can we know infallibly when God wishes us to abstain from war? When we are to be the aggressors? We are to be the aggressors when we make the covenant can no longer be gleaming lighted forth with the will of the Omnipotent. That may be a curse of the Ark.

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